

LAYS WAR BURDEN ON U. S. YOUTH

Dr. Grant Tells City College Graduates Theirs Is Solemn Duty.

HOPES OF THE SLAIN MUST BE ACHIEVED

Baccalaureate Preacher Says Community Deserves Payment for Education.

A solemn duty such as the world has never witnessed before is laid upon the present generation of young men in America, the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney, pastor of the Church of the Ascension, declared yesterday afternoon in the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the College of the City of New York.

"Thousands of the youth of this country, in courage, devotion and high spirit have perished in the great European war," he said. "The arts and sciences, philosophy and literature have all lost votaries who would have saved the noblest aspirations of their time."

"Besides the direct loss of valiant, highly inspired youth, there is the further loss insofar as they died childless. A distinguished Frenchman who met me 'Think of it! Five hundred thousand of your young men dead. When will we find husbands for our daughters?'"

"The present generation in Europe is robbed of its best hope of accomplishment in the arts and sciences, Dr. Grant told the graduates.

"You, gentlemen," he continued, "have a solemn responsibility to use your lives so as to make up to the world for that loss. You have the hatred and the hatred, unlike the hatred of the past, is preventable evil, tyrants, etc., to tend to deaden the fires of genius and to destroy the power of art, science, creation, which requires peace, serenity, emotion, filtered through the intellect."

"The present showing has been made in the warring countries that by men of genius during recriminations across the frontiers. They have all, when landing here, lost their laurels."

"So," he said, "you have been wretched of all which works of genius are produced. Nature looks to you, by the cultivation of world-wide fellowship and personal gentleness to make up for the incredible loss in war."

"Nature is using the young men of this City College to do their share toward the advancement in the next generation. Dr. Grant warned them against the tendency of a university to make them feel that by virtue of their education they were members of a superior class. This, he declared, would lead them from the path of true democracy. He urged that they should feel that they were struggling for the sake of the community which had provided their education."

"Enumerating some of the problems in which there is room for research and the accomplishment of good for their fellow beings, Dr. Grant mentioned the prisons, with 400,000 men leaving penal institutions yearly. With a little enlightenment, he declared, he believed Thomas Mott Osborne, a modern liberator and an example of what might be accomplished."

"Politics," Dr. Grant added, "to the man of to-day means the consuming passion which he must put all that is known, all of his hopes and ambitions. There are innumerable problems there for us to consider on which there might be endless discussion."

BRYAN BLUNDERER, SAYS DR. GOODSELL

Praises Wilson, Who Is Assailed by German Pastor for Attitude toward England.

President Wilson's second note was praised and Mr. Bryan's resignation characterized as "another blunder" by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodsell in his morning sermon yesterday at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Broadway, East Sixth Street and West End Avenue.

"The note," said Dr. Goodsell, "has not a hint of the rattle of the sabre or a hint of passion, but it does appeal to the eternal principles by which nations and individuals are judged."

"While I believe Mr. Bryan is sincere, I think he has misinterpreted the attitude of the nation quite as much as I did in the silver heresy. I cannot say myself believe he would play the part of a demagogue, but I am sure the judgment of the people is with the Secretary, for it is he and not his ex-Secretary who combines true national honor and international justice with Christian forbearance."

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, said he thought the note was the first possible expression of American ideals and obligations, and pointed out that the United States was now the hope of mankind.

"Whether we shall be equal to such great responsibilities depends on our national resources," he added. "All we have to do is to stand up for the principles on which our nation was founded."

The Rev. William Schoenfeld, pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, gave a statement in which he declared that the United States was bound by international law, and that as soon as President Wilson had said in a discussion of humanity he left no ground.

"It is then pertinent to ask," he continued, "in humanity's name, why our government does not take up England's case regarding the blockade. Had this matter been pressed in the same manner employed with Germany, the blockade might have been raised, the submarine war ended, the Lusitania tragedy averted, and we would be in no such crisis as we now are."

Presbyterians in New York believe that Mr. Bryan will now give considerable time to inducing Protestants to establish an American university on the isthmus of Panama. As a preliminary, it is thought that an interchange of professors between the institutions of this country and those of South America will be sought. As a member of the Presbyterian Mission Board, one pastor in this city said yesterday that Mr. Bryan's desire to establish a university at Lima, Peru, and his proposal to aid the body in such a project.

YAGUIS ATTACK TRAIN IN MEXICO

Nogales, Ariz., June 13.—One man was killed and three other Southern Pacific Railway employees, two of them Americans, were wounded in an attack on a work train by Yaqui Indians last night at Nogales, five miles south of Guaymas, according to reports received here to-night.

A military escort of twenty-five soldiers which accompanied the train returned the fire of the Yaquis, and several of the Indian raiders were killed.

GENERAL ALVARO OBREGON.



(Copyright, 1915, by American Press Association.)

OBREGON, FARMER, DISLIKED WARFARE

Reluctant to Take Up Arms, Became Most Successful General.

ONLY 33, YOUNGEST ON CARRANZA STAFF

Served with Villa Until Latter's Break with the Constitutionalists.

Three months ago the Carranzistas admitted that their hopes of success in dominating Mexico lay in General Alvaro Obregon, the man from Sonora. They called him the "Napoleon of the West," the "right hand of Carranza," and they marvelled at a general who could read as well as write.

Obregon was thirty-three years old, the youngest and most successful general on Carranza's staff. He came from Sonora, the Yaqui Indian stronghold that touches the American border west of El Paso, and was proud of the blood of the fighting Yaquis in his veins. His fair complexion was said to be due to a liberal mixture of pure Spanish.

Although the most capable of Mexico's military leaders, by training and natural inclination, Obregon was not a soldier. Love of the soil dominated his character. From first to last he rode in the war saddle of his fertile ranch in Sonora. His associates have said that he often expressed his disgust with warfare as a devil's game, but he played it hard to drive Villa and his other enemies out of the country.

He came of an old and well-to-do family and was one of the best educated men in Mexico. Six feet tall and of clean cut, military carriage, he towered above his soldiers as a splendid specimen of the Northern Mexican.

An inventor at twenty-one. When a youth of twenty-one he invented an agricultural machine, which was later patented in the United States and put on the market by an American concern. Obregon took his share of the profits and established a machine shop and laboratory. Here he spent all his spare time when not laboring in the fields. For years he was a gentleman farmer, a rare type in Mexico, living quietly on his large estate, enjoying his large library and experimenting in agriculture.

In his comfortable pursuits, however, he did not forget the wretched conditions of peasants and Indians around him. Sympathy for them made him stand apart from men of his own class. He was interested in the education among the poorer classes, his radical views were closely allied with socialism, and the few people who knew him said that he was an idealist.

Obregon entered the revolution with reluctance, his friends have said. At heart he was in sympathy with the revolt long before he decided to quit his farm and take the field. When Madero was warring against Carranza, Obregon's own estate of Sonora had maintained peaceful relations with both factions.

Then Orozco, the Chihuahuan, turned against Madero and ravaged the state. Carranza, who was then in power, without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated. His break with Villa.

Among the first Mexicans of importance to renounce Huerta was Obregon-general from Sonora. For a time Obregon was satisfied to remain second in command of the forces against Huerta, yielding first place to his brother-in-law, Francisco I. Madero. Without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated. His break with Villa.

Among the first Mexicans of importance to renounce Huerta was Obregon-general from Sonora. For a time Obregon was satisfied to remain second in command of the forces against Huerta, yielding first place to his brother-in-law, Francisco I. Madero. Without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated. His break with Villa.

Among the first Mexicans of importance to renounce Huerta was Obregon-general from Sonora. For a time Obregon was satisfied to remain second in command of the forces against Huerta, yielding first place to his brother-in-law, Francisco I. Madero. Without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated. His break with Villa.

Among the first Mexicans of importance to renounce Huerta was Obregon-general from Sonora. For a time Obregon was satisfied to remain second in command of the forces against Huerta, yielding first place to his brother-in-law, Francisco I. Madero. Without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated. His break with Villa.

Among the first Mexicans of importance to renounce Huerta was Obregon-general from Sonora. For a time Obregon was satisfied to remain second in command of the forces against Huerta, yielding first place to his brother-in-law, Francisco I. Madero. Without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated. His break with Villa.

Among the first Mexicans of importance to renounce Huerta was Obregon-general from Sonora. For a time Obregon was satisfied to remain second in command of the forces against Huerta, yielding first place to his brother-in-law, Francisco I. Madero. Without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated. His break with Villa.

Among the first Mexicans of importance to renounce Huerta was Obregon-general from Sonora. For a time Obregon was satisfied to remain second in command of the forces against Huerta, yielding first place to his brother-in-law, Francisco I. Madero. Without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated. His break with Villa.

Among the first Mexicans of importance to renounce Huerta was Obregon-general from Sonora. For a time Obregon was satisfied to remain second in command of the forces against Huerta, yielding first place to his brother-in-law, Francisco I. Madero. Without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated. His break with Villa.

Among the first Mexicans of importance to renounce Huerta was Obregon-general from Sonora. For a time Obregon was satisfied to remain second in command of the forces against Huerta, yielding first place to his brother-in-law, Francisco I. Madero. Without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated. His break with Villa.

Among the first Mexicans of importance to renounce Huerta was Obregon-general from Sonora. For a time Obregon was satisfied to remain second in command of the forces against Huerta, yielding first place to his brother-in-law, Francisco I. Madero. Without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

OBREGON, FARMER, DISLIKED WARFARE

Reluctant to Take Up Arms, Became Most Successful General.

ONLY 33, YOUNGEST ON CARRANZA STAFF

Served with Villa Until Latter's Break with the Constitutionalists.

Three months ago the Carranzistas admitted that their hopes of success in dominating Mexico lay in General Alvaro Obregon, the man from Sonora. They called him the "Napoleon of the West," the "right hand of Carranza," and they marvelled at a general who could read as well as write.

Obregon was thirty-three years old, the youngest and most successful general on Carranza's staff. He came from Sonora, the Yaqui Indian stronghold that touches the American border west of El Paso, and was proud of the blood of the fighting Yaquis in his veins. His fair complexion was said to be due to a liberal mixture of pure Spanish.

Although the most capable of Mexico's military leaders, by training and natural inclination, Obregon was not a soldier. Love of the soil dominated his character. From first to last he rode in the war saddle of his fertile ranch in Sonora. His associates have said that he often expressed his disgust with warfare as a devil's game, but he played it hard to drive Villa and his other enemies out of the country.

He came of an old and well-to-do family and was one of the best educated men in Mexico. Six feet tall and of clean cut, military carriage, he towered above his soldiers as a splendid specimen of the Northern Mexican.

An inventor at twenty-one. When a youth of twenty-one he invented an agricultural machine, which was later patented in the United States and put on the market by an American concern. Obregon took his share of the profits and established a machine shop and laboratory. Here he spent all his spare time when not laboring in the fields. For years he was a gentleman farmer, a rare type in Mexico, living quietly on his large estate, enjoying his large library and experimenting in agriculture.

In his comfortable pursuits, however, he did not forget the wretched conditions of peasants and Indians around him. Sympathy for them made him stand apart from men of his own class. He was interested in the education among the poorer classes, his radical views were closely allied with socialism, and the few people who knew him said that he was an idealist.

Obregon entered the revolution with reluctance, his friends have said. At heart he was in sympathy with the revolt long before he decided to quit his farm and take the field. When Madero was warring against Carranza, Obregon's own estate of Sonora had maintained peaceful relations with both factions.

Then Orozco, the Chihuahuan, turned against Madero and ravaged the state. Carranza, who was then in power, without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated. His break with Villa.

Among the first Mexicans of importance to renounce Huerta was Obregon-general from Sonora. For a time Obregon was satisfied to remain second in command of the forces against Huerta, yielding first place to his brother-in-law, Francisco I. Madero. Without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated. His break with Villa.

Among the first Mexicans of importance to renounce Huerta was Obregon-general from Sonora. For a time Obregon was satisfied to remain second in command of the forces against Huerta, yielding first place to his brother-in-law, Francisco I. Madero. Without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated. His break with Villa.

Among the first Mexicans of importance to renounce Huerta was Obregon-general from Sonora. For a time Obregon was satisfied to remain second in command of the forces against Huerta, yielding first place to his brother-in-law, Francisco I. Madero. Without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated. His break with Villa.

Among the first Mexicans of importance to renounce Huerta was Obregon-general from Sonora. For a time Obregon was satisfied to remain second in command of the forces against Huerta, yielding first place to his brother-in-law, Francisco I. Madero. Without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated. His break with Villa.

Among the first Mexicans of importance to renounce Huerta was Obregon-general from Sonora. For a time Obregon was satisfied to remain second in command of the forces against Huerta, yielding first place to his brother-in-law, Francisco I. Madero. Without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated. His break with Villa.

Among the first Mexicans of importance to renounce Huerta was Obregon-general from Sonora. For a time Obregon was satisfied to remain second in command of the forces against Huerta, yielding first place to his brother-in-law, Francisco I. Madero. Without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated. His break with Villa.

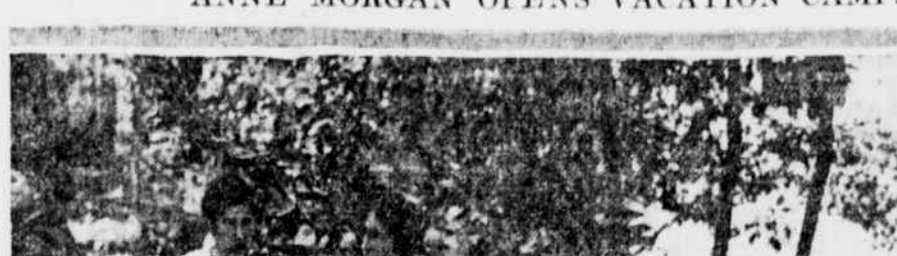
Among the first Mexicans of importance to renounce Huerta was Obregon-general from Sonora. For a time Obregon was satisfied to remain second in command of the forces against Huerta, yielding first place to his brother-in-law, Francisco I. Madero. Without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated. His break with Villa.

Among the first Mexicans of importance to renounce Huerta was Obregon-general from Sonora. For a time Obregon was satisfied to remain second in command of the forces against Huerta, yielding first place to his brother-in-law, Francisco I. Madero. Without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of 400, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory.

Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated. His break with Villa.

ANNE MORGAN OPENS VACATION CAMP.



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.)

'SAFETY' IS SLOGAN AT N. H. MEETING

Employees Get Warning and Films Show Penalty of Neglect by Railroad Man.

The necessity and benefits of a "safety first" policy were impressed upon more than a thousand employees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at a safety rally arranged for them by the railroad in the Bronx Opera House last evening. Howard Elliott, chairman of the road, addressed the employees and their wives, and Marcus H. Dow, the originator of the "safety first" movement, gave a "safety talk."

A special film entitled "Steve Hill's Awakening" showed the railroad men how a freight brakeman disregarded the "safety first" injunctions and paid for his carelessness by the loss of his arm. The meeting was the first of its kind in this city.

Mr. Elliott told of the company's efforts to make the New Haven service safer and more efficient and the progress made by the safety committees which have been formed on all divisions.

"The safety movement on the New Haven is here to stay," he said. "We must not rest until our road is the safest one in the country on which to travel and serves the public with the highest efficiency and economy."

"We must breathe safety, talk safety, feel safety, dream safety, and must feel that not even unconsciously we will commit an act that will injure one of us."

The number of visitors broke the record of the previous Sunday. On that day there were about 25,000. From the time the gates opened yesterday until the signal was given to leave, a steady stream passed through. Most of the visitors were interested in the dreadnoughts, particularly the Wyoming, from whose peak flew the four-starred pennant of Admiral Fletcher.

Next Monday the fleet will begin to move from the navy yard. Due to tide conditions, only two ships a day can leave. The Wyoming and the Florida will go first, and they will be followed by the Texas and the Utah. The New York will be here about six weeks more.

The destroyers will remain at the yard until July 1. Due to the work on the Arizona and repairs on the big vessels, the work on the small craft was held up.

his success at Syracuse some of these men have begun to regard him as a Republican Presidential possibility. Outside of New York State at least a dozen well known Republicans have been talked of as men fitted to carry the Republican standard next year. Chief among them is ex-President Taft, who is now pursuing the peaceful life of a professor amid the elms of New Haven.

Ohio has three prominent candidates—ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton, ex-Senator Myron T. Herrick, who came into prominence as American Ambassador to Paris at the outbreak of the war, and Frank B. Willis, another ex-Governor.

Other candidates are Senator John Wingate Weeks, of Massachusetts; Senator William E. Bryah, of Idaho; Senator Albert B. Cummins, an ex-Governor of Iowa; Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois, the Republican leader of the House; Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, also of Illinois, who defeated Roger Sullivan in a bit of contest for the United States Senate; Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan; former Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, who served as Secretary of State under President Taft; and former Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana.

According to reports of employees, the company is making eight-inch shells and small-arm cartridges by the thousands, largely for England, France and Russia. Fear of spies is said to account for the company's reticence about its new orders.

A large steel, fireproof structure has just been started at the plant of the National Corduit and Cable Company at Hastings for the manufacture of ammunition for the Allies. The new structure, 150 by 75 feet, is located some distance from the rest of the building. It will be stored powder and other explosives and the shells will be loaded there.

According to reports of employees, the company is making eight-inch shells and small-arm cartridges by the thousands, largely for England, France and Russia. Fear of spies is said to account for the company's reticence about its new orders.

According to reports of employees, the company is making eight-inch shells and small-arm cartridges by the thousands, largely for England, France and Russia. Fear of spies is said to account for the company's reticence about its new orders.

According to reports of employees, the company is making eight-inch shells and small-arm cartridges by the thousands, largely for England, France and Russia. Fear of spies is said to account for the company's reticence about its new orders.

According to reports of employees, the company is making eight-inch shells and small-arm cartridges by the thousands, largely for England, France and Russia. Fear of spies is said to account for the company's reticence about its new orders.

According to reports of employees, the company is making eight-inch shells and small-arm cartridges by the thousands, largely for England, France and Russia. Fear of spies is said to account for the company's reticence about its new orders.

According to reports of employees, the company is making eight-inch shells and small-arm cartridges by the thousands, largely for England, France and Russia. Fear of spies is said to account for the company's reticence about its new orders.

According to reports of employees, the company is making eight-inch shells and small-arm cartridges by the thousands, largely for England, France and Russia. Fear of spies is said to account for the company's reticence about its new orders.

According to reports of employees, the company is making eight-inch shells and small-arm cartridges by the thousands, largely for England, France and Russia. Fear of spies is said to account for the company's reticence about its new orders.

According to reports of employees, the company is making eight-inch shells and small-arm cartridges by the thousands, largely for England, France and Russia. Fear of spies is said to account for the company's reticence about its new orders.

According to reports of employees, the company is making eight-inch shells and small-arm cartridges by the thousands, largely for England, France and Russia. Fear of spies is said to account for the company's reticence about its new orders.

According to reports of employees, the company is making eight-inch shells and small-arm cartridges by the thousands, largely for England, France and Russia. Fear of spies is said to account for the company's reticence about its new orders.

According to reports of employees, the company is making eight-inch shells and small-arm cartridges by the thousands, largely for England, France and Russia. Fear of spies is said to account for the company's reticence about its new orders.

According to reports of employees, the company is making eight-inch shells and small-arm cartridges by the thousands, largely for England, France and Russia. Fear of spies is said to account for the company's reticence about its new orders.

According to reports of employees, the company is making eight-inch shells and small-arm cartridges by the thousands, largely for England, France and Russia. Fear of spies is said to account for the company's reticence about its new orders.

WANTS COMSTOCK TO REST

Vice Society Head Explains Shelving of Crusader.

Anthony Comstock, at his home, in Summit, N. J., last night, denied he had made the charge that postoffice and Department of Justice attaches had conspired to force his retirement to private life.

"So far as I know," said Mr. Comstock, "there is no conspiracy against me on the part of the postoffice people or the District Attorney's office. I never charged that there was."

Fred E. Tinker, president of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, the official name of the Comstock society, refused last night to go into details on the charges being made in the organization.

"It is true," said he, "that John S. Sumner was put in as assistant secretary with a view to relieving Mr. Comstock of the executive work of the society. He has also been relieved of the financial work, such as collections. One reason, of course, is that Mr. Comstock is getting old and desiring of a rest after all these years."

DR. HIBBEN WARNS OF PEACE DANGERS

Princeton Graduates Urged to Recognize Bonds of Comradeship in Common Work.

Princeton, N. J., June 13.—In his baccalaureate sermon to the graduating Princetonians in Alexander Hall to-day John Grier Hibben, president of the university, pointed out the opportunities and dangers of peace at the close of the war.

"For the first time on record, an offering was requested at the service. Dr. Hibben appealed for support for Dr. Butler, a graduate of the university who has been doing relief work in Serbia. Hundreds of commencement visitors subscribed to the fund."

"Peace has its dangers as well as war," Dr. Hibben said in his sermon. "It is not so evident, perhaps. The danger which is imminent and immediate we brace ourselves to meet because we must. The danger which is remote and problematical it is natural to ignore."

"The first recognition of the duty arising from the peace and liberty which our Republic provides comes from the realization that we are not a mass of many millions of separate individuals, but that we are one people enlisted in the service of a common cause. All soldiers are comrades in arms. Can we not also recognize the bonds of comradeship in the common work of the world in our common lot and our common destiny as brother men? Amidst the perils of peace you will hear the call for help from many a comrade against whom the tide of circumstances is running hard."